The People's Korea

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Strike Force of 48 F-16s Being Formed in S. Korea, Capable of Nuking Pyongyang

A nuclear strike force is being formed in south Korea for a possible renewal of hostilities as its 8-plane flight arrived at the Kunsan Air Force Base on September 14.

Its formation is planned to be completed by April, next year, replacing the same number of F-4 Phantoms.

The arrival of 8 F-16s is part of an intensive nuclear arms buildup in south Korea which U.S. and south Korean military planners agree will involve the deployment of theatre nuclear weapons such as Pershing II ground-to-ground missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles, air-, sea- and ground-launched, and furthermore the stockpiling of neutron warheads.

The supersonic jet fighter-bomber F-16 has an exceptional air-to-surface mission radius of over 500 nautical miles and is featured by the small body, smokeless engine, superior weapons delivery system and excellent self-defense capability.

These features in maneuverability enable the F-16s to make a nuclear sortie on Pyongyang and all other major cities without refueling and to elude the air-defense radar

Photo shows a F-16 fighter-bomber capable of delivering nuclear bombs on Pyongyang without refueling.

systems and the anti-air battery of the north.

The F-16s are capable of delivering on Pyongyang 14 nuclear bombs each plane: 4 B43s (910 kg), 5 B57s (227 kg) and 5 B61 (318 kg).

The F-16s won worldwide attention in a blitzkrieg attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor plant.

The F-16s deployed in south Korea belong to the 35th Tactical Fighter Squadron, the Eighth Tactical Fighter Wing.

The reported over 120 flights over the DPRK by SR-71s in the first eight months of this year are believed taking photos of potential targets for nuclear attacks to supplement the snooping by spy satellites.

With a tremendous nuclear strike capability being developed in south Korea by the United States (an estimated 700 nuclear warheads are in place south of the DMZ), south Korea has over 10 million under arms and receives a continuing flow of updated weapons systems from the United States.

Pyongyang is outnumbered by Seoul in terms of population and troop strength and outgunned by Seoul in terms of weapons. The DPRK has no nuclear capability.

Blasts U.S., S. Africa

A spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry on September 16 made a scathing attack on the South African racist regime and its American ally over the military provocations against Angola. His statement reads:

The South African racists recently launched into a massive armed invasion of the southern region of Angola with the mobilization of tens of thousands of aggression troops and mercenaries and many tanks and armoured cars, and planes.

As a result, a vast area of more than 400,000 square kilometres covering Cunene, Cubango and Huila provinces of the southern region of Angola is engulfed in gunfire, peaceful economic facilities and objects have been destroyed and a large number of civilians have been killed in cold blood.

The military provocations of the South African racists brought the Southern African situation to such an extreme pitch that a new war may break out any moment in that region.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people vehemently denounce such military provocations of the South African racists, regarding them as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Angolan people and a grave threat to peace in Africa and the world.

In their intensified military attacks on Angola, the South African racists seek to strangle the newly independent Angola in its cradle and keep off the support of the neighbouring countries to the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and thereby prop up at any cost the foothold of their rule shaking to its very foundation in that region and build a forward base for invading the frontline states of Southern Africa.

Nevertheless, the South African racists are shameless enough to claim that their military provocations against Angola are "self-defensive steps" to "chase" the Namibian guerrillas.

This is a ridiculous fraud for concealing the nature of the situation.

It is with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists that the South African racists are running about more arrogantly today.

The imperialists are now massively supplying destructive weapons to the racists, ignoring the righteous measures for taking sanctions against South Africa.

The situation created in Southern Africa clearly shows that the imperialists and South African racists are the aggressors against the Angolan people and are the very one threatening peace and security in Africa and increasing tension there.

With no amount of attempts can the U.S. imperialists and the South African racist clique fright en the heroic Angolan people or stop the just struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation, sovereignty and independence.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has taken a decisive step to deal a counter blow to the armed provocations of the South African racists and the entire people have risen up courageously in the struggle against the enemy.

And the peoples of many African countries including the five frontline states are joining their strength on the joint front against the racist clique.

The Korean people will always stand firmly on the side of the Angolan people against the South African racists and actively support and encourage them in their sacred struggle.

Indonesian, Egyptian FMs Reaffirm Non-Alignment Principles, Favor Korean Reunification

Indonesian and Egyptian foreign ministers expressed their firm commitment to the principles of the non-alignment movement and reassured the DPRK counterpart of their continuing support for the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification issue, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

The Indonesian government delegation visited Korea September 5-10 as it was led by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatamadja, while the friendly delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali as its head, stayed in the DPRK September 11-14.

The KCNA reports said during their sojourn the two delegations had business talks with the DPRK delegations headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam and their talks were described as "friendly." They were received by President Kim Il Sung for what the KCNA called "friendly and cordial talks," respectively on September 8 and 13.

Addressing a banquet held in honor of his delegation by the DPRK Government on September 7, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatamadja expressed satisfaction with the adherence by the two countries to "the same principles which will keep the movement in its original course."

He called for the utilization of the momentum created as a result of the July 26-31 food symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries "to enhance cooperation."

With regard to the question of Korean reunification, the Indonesian Foreign Minister stressed the internal nature of the issue as a matter to be "decided from any outside interference."

Expressing deep thanks to the DPRK Government for its support for the effort of his government for "a fair and comprehensive peace in all countries of our region and for the realization of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali praised the "policy of the DPRK Government based on the principles of independence and self-reliance" as "a most important policy for realizing the interests of the non-aligned states and checking the outside pressure upon this movement."

In banquets arranged by the DPRK Government on September 12 and by Egyptian Ambassador Rahman Abdel Salam on September 13, Mr. Hassan Ali reiterated the firm support of his country for the effort of the DPRK Government to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification under the formula of a bi-system confederation.

He stressed "our continuing support to you at the United Nations and organizations under it and all other international bodies."

Ex-S. Korean Captain Promoted to KPA Major, Gets Cash Prize of $20,000

A former south Korean army captain Sok Jong Hyon, after seeking freedom in the northern half (PK, August 29), was promoted to the rank of a major of the Korean People's Army on September 13, the Korean Central News Agency reported from Pyongyang.

KPA major Sok, 28, of Kyonggi Province, was awarded a cash prize of 25,000 won (approximately $20,000) and presented with a lot of gifts, including a color TV set.

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK conferred on the former south Korean company commander an Order of the National Flag Second Class in recognition of his patriotic deed of defecting the south Korean army to cross into the north in search of freedom.

In his speech at the awarding ceremony held on September 13 at the February 8 House of Culture, the ex-south Korean officer called upon all the men and officers of the south Korean armed forces to train their guns on the Americans and the junta of Gen. Chon.

Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Experience "Valuable Assets in Namibian Liberation War," Says SWAPO Official

An official of the SWAPO (the South West African People's Organization) called the anti-Japanese armed struggle experience of the Korean people "valuable assets in our Namibian Liberation War."

Mr. Shikwetepo Haindongo, SWAPO representative to Egypt and Middle East, declared the experience of the Korean people in an armed resistance to the Japanese colonialists is a source of confidence to the Namibian freedom fighers.

In a statement issued recently on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Namibian people against the U.S.-aided South African racist regime, the SWAPO representative detailed the lessons of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by the Korean people's legendary hero the then General Kim Il Sung.

He observed:

"We can defeat any formidable enemy, if we achieve the firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and fight with high confidence of victory for one goal victory of the liberation cause as the true patriots of Korea did.

"... the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people was waged under most difficult conditions without the foundation of a national army or a state rear, not for a few years, but for over 20 years."

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DPRK Celebrates Its 33rd Anniversary

A series of events were organized to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Of them, a central meeting was held on Sep. 8 at the People's Palace of Culture, where Vice-President Pak Sung Chul made a report, stressing the need to hold a conference for the promotion of national reunification to tide over difficulties lying in the way of national reunification.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the party and power bodies, economic organs, social organizations and men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, working people in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

Next evening, President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet at the Kumusan Assembly Hall, where Premier Li Jong Ok delivered a speech, expressing the will to join hands with anyone who truly treasures future of the nation on the road of national salvation and reunification and make active efforts to found a confederal state by pooling the efforts of the whole nation.

Invited to the banquet were the government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by His Excellency Mochter Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister of Indonesia; Utsunomiya Tokuma, an Independent Member of the House of Councillors of Japan, and his party; Comrade Felix Eloy Torres, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Republic of Venezuela and First Vice-Chairman of the Venezuela's Movement for Socialism; the Finnish Solidarity Delegation for Korea's Reunification headed by Matti Ahde, Parliamentarian from the Finnish Social Democratic Party, Chairman of the Parliamentarian Group of the Party and Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Ohara Tooru, Socialist Member of the House of Representatives of Japan; and other foreign guests.

The top officials, Premier Li Jong Ok and Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, urged the need to convene at an early date a conference for the promotion of national reunification, in face of grave difficulties lying in the way to reunification. They were speaking at meetings celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the DPRK.

Premier Li Jong Ok said in his Sep. 9 speech:

Our Republic under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has covered a worthy road shining with victory and glory and performed undying feats which will shine for ever in the annals of the country over the past 30 odd years since its founding.

By energetically accelerating the revolution and construction the DPRK Government established the most advanced socialist system on this land where exploitation and oppression had held sway and converted our country once poor and backward into a rich and powerful socialist country of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence.

Though 33 years have passed since the founding of the DPRK, our nation has not realized the cherished desire of national reunification.

Only the correct way of national reunification at present is to carry into practice the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by the united efforts to the whole nation.

Though there are still grave difficulties lying in the way to reunification due to the splitting and war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, our people will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail by the concerted efforts of all the patriotic forces at home and abroad with the support and encouragement of the world progressive people.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, wage a vigorous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new independent and prosperous world, united with the peoples of the socialist countries, and the non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul said in his Sep. 8 report:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, applying the unique line of building of power set forth and valuable work experience gained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, established a people's power in time and successfully carried out democratic reforms even under the complicated situation right after liberation and founded on this basis the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948.

Noting that our nation, still divided, is unable to achieve a uniform development of the country, he said: The history of the national split which began in the 1940's is continuing even in the 1980's. This is entirely due to the splittist and belligerent manouvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

In particular, the Chon Du Hwan military fascists, crying about the "military predominance of the north," try to have the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in south Korea indefinitely and beg their master for "aid" and "protection" and are hard at work to reinforce the puppet army with new destructive weapons and combat equipment.

Chon Du Hwan held a treacherous bargain with the Japanese reactionaries and prattled that south Korea and Japan share the "same destiny" and are the "same land," fully revealing his true color as a despicable traitor.

The U.S. imperialists take it as the basic strategy of their Korean policy to create "two Koreas" and persist in the crafty machinations to keep their military occupation of the domination over south Korea for an indefinite period, zealously instigating the Chon Du Hwan clique to fascism and division.

Not content with having converted south Korea into a dangerous nuclear base, they try to deploy even new type medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs there.

Some time ago, they infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane again into the airspace of our country to commit espionage and, shamelessly fabricated the so-called "incident of missile attack by the north," launching a false propaganda campaign and threatening that they would take a "safety step" and, if necessary, make a "counterattack" and "retaliate."

They must not miscalculate the patient efforts of our people to keep peace, but act with discretion.

We once again hold that it is reasonable to convene at an early date a conference for the promotion of national reunification represented by the political parties and organisations in the north and the south and overseas compatriots, reflecting the ardent will and demand of the compatriots at home and abroad for national reunification.

For a successful convocation of the conference we are ready to meet anyone in south Korea and overseas Koreans except the Chon Du Hwan group and will always keep the door of dialogue open.

With the active support and encouragement of the world's people the Korean people will thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by waging a vigorous struggle with united might of the whole nation.

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production in August in Pyongyang held for the first time in the history of the non-aligned movement was a significant international meeting which greatly helped towards tiding over the food crisis facing the non-aligned and other developing countries, attaining national and collective self-sufficiency in food, strengthening solidarity and cooperation among these countries and further expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

Holding high the banner of independence, friendsip and peace, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will keep up their powerful struggle to build a new independent and peaceful world free from all forms of domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned countries and the world's progressive people.

Policy to Strengthen Independence of Non-Aligned Movement Together with DPRK

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali made a speech at a banquet arranged by the Government of the DPRK for the friendship delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

He said:

I am happy to take this opportunity of noting with great pride the solid amicable relations and intimate friendship formed between your great leader President Kim Il Sung and our President His Excellency Mohamed Anwar El Sadat who are making great contributions to strengthening cooperation and support between our two countries and two peoples.

We in Egypt expressed from long ago support and admiration for the efforts made by your great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for the realization of the cherished national desire of the entire Korean people, for liberation, reunification and development, the work conducted by him and the efforts bent by your people to achieve the national desire under his wise guidance and hoped that these great efforts will garner big successes.

We have made a profound study of the report delivered by your great President at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last year.

We highly estimate the proposal for national reunification to realize the desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the active policies concerning the problem of repudiating flunkeyism and division and strengthening and defending the non-aligned movement, the problem of removing the danger of war, preserving world peace and saving the people from the holocaust of war and the problem of establishing a nuclear-free zone and express unquestioned support to these noble principles laid down in the report.

It is our policy, as a sponsor of the non-aligned movement, to make efforts to strengthen the independence of the non-aligned movement against scramble, subjugation and division, together with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other non-aligned countries, he declared.

He went on:

The outstanding efforts of your government in non-alignment, particularly the efforts of your government to maintain and defend the independence of the non-aligned movement and prevent this movement from becoming dependent on big powers enjoy our full support and we also support the efforts you have made and are making to attain the goal of development for the Third World countries related to the future of mankind.

I, for instance, must note that your efforts in the field of food and agriculture are highly appreciated.

We are striving to achieve autonomy of the fraternal Palestinian Arab people as a preliminary preparation to restore their legitimate rights.

The Egyptian Government and people are grateful to your noble stand in supporting the Palestinian Arab peoples for the realization of their national desire.

He stressed:

We declare that we will continue striving to achieve the complete autonomy of the Palestinian people which will be a preliminary preparation to restore their rights and liberate the Arab lands and will support the Korean people in their struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and their desire.

We also assure you of our continued support to you at the United Nations and organizations under it and all other international bodies.

Indonesia Favors Peaceful Indigenous Solution

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, head of the Indonesian Government delegation, spoke at the banquet arranged by the Government of the DPRK for the delegation on September 7.

He said:

It is indeed a great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to visit this beautiful country in order to strengthen the friendly relations existing between our two countries as well as to know more and better about the significant development and progress which are taking place in this country under the wise guidance and leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the nation. It is most interesting to us that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been successfully built and developed on their own principles derived from the old cultural richness of Korea which is called the "Juche" principles. I sincerely wish the Korean people success in her great endeavour in order to become a great nation friendly, peace-loving and independent member of the Asian community as well as of the non-aligned movement.

I am happy to note that as members of the non-aligned movement the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia adhere to the same principles which I think will keep the movement in its original course as an independent and important political force and in this manner against any pressure for alignment to the existing blocs.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia both are committed in the social, economic, cultural as well as political development of their respective country, he said:

We have noted with great satisfaction the participation of the Indonesian delegation headed by the Minister of Agriculture, at the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production recently held in this beautiful capital city of Pyongyang. I sincerely wish that this momentum should be utilized to enhance cooperation between our countries especially in the field of agriculture.

With regard the problem of reunification of Korea, the position of the Republic of Indonesia still the same as before. As in the past we support peaceful reunification of Korea in a manner agreeable to both parts of Korea. In principle we regard the reunification of Korea as a matter for the Korean peoples themselves to decide free from any outside interference.

Activities of South Korean Nationalists for Korea's Reunification 6

Old Nationalist Refuses to Become Vice-President, But Wants One Korea(2)

(Continued from the No.1,057 issue of The People's Korea)

The day when General Kim Il Sung gave a banquet in honor of the south Korean delegates, Dr. Kim Gyu Sik could not fall asleep at night, nor could I. We sat up looking up at the dark sky above Pyongyang through the window of a moonlit room.

Dr. Kim opened his mouth:

"We have already spent twenty years together. But these past years were empty. . . .

"Since we came back to Korea to start our movement for the country's reunification, we had met many communists. However, now I feel that people like General Kim Il Sung can be called real communists. If the politics the General conducts is communist-style politics, how can I oppose communists? I am too old to do a lot in politics. However, I will follow the independent line of General Kim Il Sung." When he was speaking these, he was speaking my mind.

Actually, the historic north-south joint conference changed the doctor's ideas. He took the initiative in signing the joint statement adopted by the consultative meeting held by the leaders of the political parties and public groups of north and south Korea. Moreover, together with Mr. Kim Gu, he published a joint declaration criticizing the U.S. and its stooges for their plot to hold a separate election for a separate government in the south. In the declaration, the two nationalist leaders expressed their determination to work for the country's reunification along the independent united front line.

After his trip to the north, he lived up to his national consciousness.

On the day we returned to south Korea from the north, Dr. Kim was visited at his office in the evening by many reporters from the U.S. news agencies AP and UP and from the U.S. broadcasting station "Voice of America" and by some photographers. What the visitors heard from the doctor was the reality of the north he had seen and a criticism of a separate election plan. His arrival and the press interview he had made were reported to Gen. Hodges and Syngman Rhee.

At that time the situation was worsening in the south, because of the desperate endeavors of the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee group to hold a separate election for a separate government. The jug-jug-spat of motorcycles and policemen's whistles were always heard in all streets and alleys. People were often seen to be arrested in many places. Conscientious people and intellectuals were the main targets of suppression. Dr. Kim and I were also arrested only because we had gone to the north.

Dr. Kim was threatened by the Syngman Rhee group which was in collusion with the U.S. The post of Vice-President was often offered to the doctor by them as a means of appeasement or of winning him over to their side. When they found that these offers were of no avail, they banned the doctor from political activities for two years to ease their way to establish a separate government. One day at that time, Mr. Kim Gu was assassinated. Dr. Kim was also attacked at his home by a young man of the North-West Youth League.

The Korean War started. The doctor remained in the south struggling for one Korea. When the People's Army of the north temporarily withdrew, he decided to make a second visit to the north for a meeting with the General.

The doctor, some other nationalists and myself headed to the north.

We were welcomed by one of the General's staff at the 38th Parallel Line. We arrived at a certain place where the General warmly welcomed us. We were offered a rest at a comfortable hotel in a beautiful place. The doctor spent the rest of his days in the north. He passed away there at the age of 76 because of a chronic disease. It was in December 1950 when the war was still raging.

The sad news was brought to the General at his Kosanjin headquarters. As soon as he heard the news he called leaders of the secretarial bureau of the central committee of the Fatherland Front to his office.

The General informed them of Doctor Kim Gyu Sik's death, and said:

"In the early days of the Korean War, the doctor came to us and stayed at Koge-ri of Nampo City. The doctor was neither a socialist nor a communist. However, he had come to Pyongyang to attend the north-south joint conference and had protested against the May 10 separate election planned by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee group. Seeing the reality of the north, he admired the successful results in politics, economy and culture which our people had achieved independently. He said, 'From now on, we have to dance to a Korean tune.'" He stopped speaking and went to the window and looked up at the southern sky under which a counter-attack was being launched by the People's Army.

He suggested the leaders there to report on the doctor's death in newspapers including Minju Choson and Choguk Chonson Sinmun (Fatherland Front Newspaper) to mourn his death. Some members were chosen by the General to be responsible for the funeral service and the details of the service were also suggested by him concretely.

Dr. Kim Gyu Sik left a poem on General Kim Il Sung. I would like to conclude this by introducing a few lines of the poem.

Oh, great, sensible, wise
General Kim Il Sung!
He has saved my life.
I won't forget about this
For millions of years
Even after my death.
General Kim Il Sung,
A merciful man!

(Concluded)

Dr. Kim Gyu Sik with Mr. Kim Gu on July 4, 1947 when he still worked under Syngman Rhee

Agricultural Symposium Gives Shock to Developed Countries

Professor emeritus of Tokyo University Takahashi Yuji said that the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang from Aug. 26 to 31, gave a shock to the developed countries as it may mark a turning point in world history.

On Sept. 12 he had talks with a staff reporter of The People's Korea on the symposium. Follows a summary of the interview:

Juche Idea: Beacon of Non-Aligned Countries

–About the significance of the symposium

Mr. Takahashi: I think the symposium is of great significance as it will mark a turning point in world history. The reason why I can say so is that if tasks which were put forward in the Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production which was adopted by the symposium, are attained, the present international economic order will be greatly affected. The present economic order will be eroded little by little, and finally, a new economic order will be established. The declaration itself aims at this.

It is meaningful that the symposium was held in the DPRK.

Unlike other non-aligned and developing countries which participated in the symposium, the DPRK had to start developing its agriculture in the ruins after the war with the aggressive United States. However, considering grain production alone, the country produced 9 million tons last year. It also exports grains to over 20 countries. The participants in the symposium must have been surprised at the DPRK's agricultural success.

The DPRK not only has completely solved agrarian problems but also resolved all kinds of people's anxiety about medical treatment, education, taxes and living in old age. It will not be in the far distant future that a non-class society will be established in the DPRK.

However, many countries from which delegations participated in the symposium, are now confronted with the task of emerging from colonial status.

Professor emeritus Takahashi Yuji of Tokyo University talks about the symposium on agriculture held in Pyongyang from Aug. 26 to 31.

First, the delegations must have been surprised at the successes the DPRK had achieved, and then, they must have wondered why the country had achieved such successes. All its successes and its history are based on the Juche idea. If other countries study this point more deeply, they will make great achievements.

When I read the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question" written by President Kim Il Sung for the first time, I thought that the theses showed the key to the solution of agricultural problems of non-aligned and other developing countries which had not been able to shatter their colonial yokes. Actually, the theses are correct and no other theses on agriculture can match it.

For the countries which once had been colonies or semi-colonies, the Juche idea has become a beacon they look up to when they construct socialist systems.

From these reasons, the symposium was of great significance.

Agricultural Failure Leads To Subordination

–About one of the main themes of the symposium–food self-sufficiency

Mr. Takahashi: For non-aligned and developing countries, attaining food self-sufficiency means emerging from their colonial status. At present, many people are annually dying of hunger and malnutrition in many non-aligned and developing countries. The food crisis is one of the most serious problems of the world.

The basic cause of the fact that most Third-World countries are faced with a food crisis, is that the leftovers of colonialism–the landlord system–has not yet been completely eliminated and that they are still suffering from political and economic subordination to the imperialist countries. The former reason is a problem of food distribution and the latter is the problem caused by the attempts of the imperialist countries to use food as a means of continuously maintaining Third-World countries as their colonies. If the present situation is not changed, the colonial status in which the Third-World countries are placed, will remain semi-permanently.

The decline of agriculture is largely related to the undeveloped state of industry.

The decline of agriculture means food shortage. This means that large quantities of funds which must be spent for industrial development, is spent for food import. This also creates a situation in which important industrial materials which must be supplied to domestic industry, are shipped to foreign countries as collaterals to food imports. If a country can not get rid of such a situation, its industry will never be developed.

If a country develops neither agriculture nor industry, it must find itself in a critical state. The country must suffer from a continued colonial status. What is the way out of such a situation? The most important thing is to develop agriculture. This means attaining food self-sufficiency.

Since the imperialist countries which are amply supplied with food, are using the food crisis as a means of occupying, suppressing and exploiting developing countries, solution of the food crisis will help them ensure political independence which is necessary to reject imperialist domination.

Supreme Task–Political & Economic Independence

–About the Pyongyang Declaration

Mr. Takahashi: The declaration defines it as the supreme task of the non-aligned and other developing countries to attain political and economic independence and prosperity. At the same time establishing a new international economic order is defined as an immediate task.

Noteworthy is the fact that the declaration embodies President Kim Il Sung's speech which he made at a banquet given on the opening day of the symposium. I think the ideas and policies contained in the declaration are based on the Juche theory. Together with this theory, what is at the bottom of the declaration is the experience of the DPRK in successfully and completely solving its agricultural problems.

Since the declaration aims at changing the present international economic order, the declaration itself is a menace to the imperialist countries. There is no word in the declaration that would irritate the imperialist countries, but its contents such as establishment of food self-sufficiency by the Third-World countries makes the imperialist countries unable to export food to them, solution of the agricultural problem helps accelerate rapid industrial development and political unity among the Third-World countries will be promoted through strengthened economic cooperation–these words will give a great menace to the imperialist countries.

The important task in expanding and strengthening the non-aligned movement is to establish a complete system of mutual economic assistance among the Third-World countries in solving food and agricultural problems. Cooperation in this respect will, in the future, be developed into mutual cooperation in all the economic fields. If this is achieved, cooperation will become economic security for the non-aligned and other developing countries, and will contribute to firmly uniting these countries.

The symposium is a historic meeting as it not only contributed to the solution of food and agricultural problems, but also helped the non-aligned and other developing countries foresee a bright future for themselves.

Recent Measures Extending "Government" Control: Korea COMMUNIQUE

Korea Communique published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems, in the July 4 edition, released an analysis of the legal instruments on which Chon's dictatorial power depends.

"Although not comprehensive," the magazine says, "its point-by-point analysis suggests the wider scope of Chon's intent: to create an air-tight structure of control; a society run like military barracks and intelligence apparatuses Chon is most familiar with."

Here is the analysis:

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In a recent issue of the COMMUNIQUE, the repressive legal structure instituted in the past year was described at some length ("The Authoritarian Backbone of Chun's Democracy" in KC#38). Similarly, proof of the regime's total control over that nation's press was provided in a document reproduced in KC#39 ("Concerning Cooperation in Reporting").

Several aspects of Chun's repressiveness have been the focus of opposition within south Korea. Student statements, for instance, while attacking the whole of Chun's hypocritical grasp of the state's power, have criticized the legal instruments through which that power is maintained.

As further confirmation of our worst fears, the following document has reached us within the past few weeks. Although not comprehensive, its point-by-point analysis suggests the wider scope of Chun's intent to create an air-tight structure of control; a society run like the military barracks and intelligence apparatuses Chun is most familiar with.

I. PURIFICATION OF THE POLITICAL ARENA

Among the many pieces of legislation promulgated by the "Legislative Council for National Security" (LCNS), one enacted on November 5, 1980, threatens to have long-lasting and chilling effects on the political face of the nation's governing institutions, if it is allowed to remain in force. The **Special Law for Renewal of the Political Atmosphere** (referred to earlier as the "Special Law for Political Renovation"), was the measure employed to "purify" the nation of politicians thought to be inappropriate to Chun's "new era". The following points show how far reaching and politically inspired the measure actually is.

(1) The provisions in Article 6, Section 4 of the Supplementary Provisions to the new constitution (promulgated in Oct. 1970) are in violation of Article 12, Section 2 of the same constitution, which states: *"No citizen shall be restricted in his right to vote, nor be deprived of his right to own property."*

Article 6, Section 4 of the Supplementary Provisions states, on the other hand:

"In order to renovate the political climate and realize ethical politics, the LCNS may legislate laws regulating political activities of persons conspicuously responsible for political or social corruption or chaos prior to the entry into force of this Constitution."

(2) Those political activities which have been restricted under the "Special Law for Renewal of the Political Atmosphere" (Article 12), are as follows:

a) Becoming a candidate for election as a public official.

b) Supporting or opposing any candidate for election as a public official.

c) Joining any political party or political-social organization, or taking the role of advisor or other similar role with such an organization, or initiating any organization for the purpose of working for the election of a person as a public official.

d) Sponsoring a political meeting or speaking at such a meeting.

e) Activities to support, assist or oppose any political party, political organization or person.

(3) The duration of these restrictions is spelled out in Article 8 of the Special Law as being until *JUNE 30, 1988.*

(4) Article 11 of the Special Law specifies the penalties to be applied for violation of the Law's restrictions, as follows:

"Anyone who violates these provisions by taking part in political activities will be sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a 10,000,000 won fine."

(5) As with the laws enacted by the LCNS itself, which *"may not be litigated or disputed. . ."* [*Art. 6, Sect. 3 of Supplementary Provisions*], this Special Law is covered by a provision prohibiting procedural objections, spelled out as follows:

"No legal objection may be raised against the enactment of this law, nor against the President's confirmation of it, nor against its directions or procedures."

(6) In order to specify the restrictions outlined in point 2-c above, the Special Law has provisions regarding the scope of what have been referred to as "political social organizations".

Definition of political-social organization:

a) Any organization having as its purpose to directly or indirectly support, assist or oppose a political party.

b) Any organization with the purpose of supporting, assisting or opposing the political activities of any person.

c) Any organization advocating policies which correspond to those of a political party, or policies similar to those of a political party, or any organization which carries out those policies in practice.

d) In addition, besides the above, any organization that has such purposes and takes action directly or indirectly related to politics.

Definition of political assembly:

a) Any meeting to work for the election or defeat of a candidate as a public official.

b) Any meeting to initiate, form or prepare to form a political party or political organization.

c) Any activity aiding a political party or political-social organization to sponsor or support the political activity of any particular politician.

d) Any assembly to support, assist or oppose the political activity of a political party, political-social organization or politician.

Clearly, no loopholes have been provided in this measure's comprehensive attempt to delimit political activities deemed harmful to Chun's grasp of power.

It is instructive to see a breakdown of *WHO* was targeted for political "purification" under the wide-reaching provisions mentioned above. The original "hit-list" named 835 persons, of which 268 were subsequently reinstated after a "Political Renovation Committee" deemed them eligible to continue their political activities. The remaining "outcasts" [*see KOREA HERALD, 26 Nov. 1980*] number 567, categorized as follows:

Members of the 10th National Assembly	*109*
Including:	
New Democratic Party	*43*
Democratic Republican Party	*43*
Yujong-hoe	*17*
Unification Party	*2*
Independents	*4*
Political party staff members	*93*
Including:	
Unification Party	*41*
New Democratic Party	*31*
United Socialist Party	*13*
Democratic Republican Party	*8*
Others:	*365*

[Included in this number are all anti-government figures]

II. PURIFICATION OF ALL PUBLIC MEDIA

The scope of the new regime's stranglehold over the mass communications media has been alluded to in previous documents. Following, however, is a point-by-point tally of just how total the government's control has now become:

(1) Under the name of "self-purification" carried out by every public media organ [*on orders from the regime itself*], an estimated 400 media persons were dismissed from their jobs nationwide.

(2) In a unilateral move allowing for no dissenting arguments, the regime cancelled the registrations of 172 periodicals – a figure amounting to 12 *percent* of the nation's total. Among those forced out of business by the government's move were some of the country's most respected intellectual journals.

(3) In a similar unilateral – and somewhat more extensive move, as many as 617 publishing companies were closed down by cancellation of their publishing licenses. This represented 23.8 *percent* of the nation's publishers.

(4) Through legislation such as the "Basic Press Law" passed by the LCNS [*see KC #38, page 10*], most of the nation's public media organs were forced to undergo mergers. These are as follows:

a) A total of 19 different public media organs were absorbed (i.e., dissolved) through mass merger. These included: 1 general daily newspaper, 2 economic newspapers, 6 news agencies, 6 broadcasting companies (3 central and 3 local), and 4 local newspapers.

b) All existing news agencies were dissolved, and a new, single agency (the Yonhap News Agency) was established with exclusive control over all domestic news. In addition, the system of stationing newspaper reporters in local areas was abolished, with the new Yonhap News Agency supplying news exclusively.

c) All commercial broadcasting operations were unified, and with the creation of the new Commercial Broadcasting Corporation, all commercial advertisement and its revenues came under the Corporation's distribution and control.

d) Radio and TV were formally merged into two networks: the KBS (Korea Broadcasting System) and the MBC (Munhwa Broadcasting Company). This left the previously independent MBC with only a 35 percent share in ownership, with a transfer of 65 percent to government ownership.

(5) Passage of the **Basic Law on Public Media** went beyond the realignment of the media described in point 4 above, to a thorough screening of the people who will be employed by the communications industry. As in the case of professors on university campuses, the Law places increased responsibility on the Editors of periodicals to screen their publications or broadcasts from the point of view of *illegal contents – those items or subjects not permitted to be mentioned* [*See KC #39 document entitled "Concerning Cooperation in Reporting"*]

Some of the notable provisions of this Basic Law on Public Media are as follows:

a) Article 3 emphasizes the PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY of the media.

b) The DUTY of public media persons is spelled out in Article 9 "to the responsibility of the media to follow correct principles for accuracy in relation to the content and source of all items before publication."

c) Private ownership and operation of media enterprises is restricted in Article 12 as follows:

"It is forbidden for anyone to operate more than 2 media enterprises including newspapers, news agencies or broadcasting media."

d) Article 14 prohibits foreign funding: "A media enterprise may not under any pretext receive contributions or monetary support from any foreign person, government or organization, nor income from foreign properties."

e) Grounds for disqualification of a media person are spelled out in Art. 16:

(1) Any person who has been sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude for violation of any of the laws named in Article 2 of the Social Security Law [the Criminal Law's provision against anti-state activities, the Anti-Communist Law, and the National Security Law] may not work for any media enterprise until 5 years after completion of his sentence, or until 5 years after confirmation of exemption from execution of the sentence; or until 2 years after the ending of the term of probation.

(2) According to the Society Protection Law, a person who is under protection under the Social Security Law or the Society Protection Law cannot work for the public media.

f) Article 22, Section 4 spells out the DUTY which Editors have, to the government and society in general:

"Editors have the right and duty to eliminate from the articles in their periodicals all contents which are in violation of the law."

III. ACADEMIC SITUATION

(1) In connection with last year's situation of campus disturbances [*spring, 1980*], a total of 85 professors are known to have been dismissed nationwide.

(2) The total number of expelled students is not clearly known; it is believed that at least 200 Seoul National University students, 25 Korea University students, and 26 from Yonsei University have been expelled, but these figures have not been confirmed.

IV. PURIFICATION EDUCATION/RE-EDUCATION

Between August 4 and October 10, 1980, spread over a period of about 2 months, a total of 46,117 *"perpetrators of social evil"* (including *"violent toughs"*) were detained. Among these 2,243 persons were formally arrested and charged. 29,892 persons were taken to military camps where they were forced to undergo "purification education". Of these, 6,351 persons had to work as frontline laborers in a "service corps".

[*As was reported in KC #38, "Laborers Made to Tighten Belts", the "purification education" camps have been required of a wide range of persons – including democratically oriented labor union leaders and organizers – strictly as a re-education technique for persons the regime considers a threat to its own interests.*]

V. SOCIETY PROTECTION LAW

The Society Protection Law (also referred to as the (Social Protection Law) was one of the numerous measures promulgated by the LCNS between October 1980 and March 1981. The rationale for such a law is the *establishment of a system in which "society can be protected" through the long-term management of law violators.*

This newly promulgated measure builds upon the precedent set by the Social Security law, enacted under Park Chung-hee's rule in July, 1975. That law, in contrast to other laws such as the National Security Law, the now-defunct Anti-Communist Law, and the Criminal Law's provisions against anti-state activities, has as its object *all cases, regardless of the kind of law violated.* The new measure, then, follows in this pattern of all-inclusiveness. Clearly, one of its uses will be the "protective detention" of political "offenders" in addition to its touted use against multiple offenders in categories such as thefts, assaults, and drug-related crimes.

Some details concerning the new Society Protection Law are as follows:

(1) Article 2 of the Law establishes these three categories as the object of the new Law:

a) Persons sentenced more than once for law violations, or persons who have committed crimes more than once.

b) Organizations for the purpose of committing crimes, or the leaders of such groups.

c) Mentally or physically handicapped persons, drug addicts and alcoholics.

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(2) The types of protective measures allowed under the Law are as follows (Article 3):

a) Protective detention.

b) Treatment while under detention.

c) Protective observation.

(3) Article 5 spells out the various cases in which such "protective detention" may be applied, divided into the allowable length of time to which one may be sentenced – a 10 or 7-year period of detention.

CASE ALLOWING FOR 10 YEARS' PROTECTIVE DETENTION:

a) Persons imprisoned for the same or similar crimes more than 3 times, who have been sentenced to a total of more than 5 years in prison, and who, within 3 years after the conclusion of their sentence again are sentenced, to death or life imprisonment; and persons sentenced to 7 years or more in prison for the same or similar crimes.

b) Persons who, after serving a sentence under protective detention, are then sentenced to death or life imprisonment, or to more than 7 years' imprisonment or penal servitude, for the same or similar crimes.

CASES ALLOWING FOR 7 YEARS' PROTECTIVE DETENTION:

a) A person who is sentenced more than twice for the same or similar crimes with a total term of imprisonment longer than 3 years, and who after finishing this term is again sentenced to death or life imprisonment or more than 5 years' imprisonment for committing the same or similar crimes, when there is the recognized danger of his further offense.

b) A person who is recognized as a habitual criminal through the fact of his repeated law violations, or the leader of staff of an organization or group with the purpose of criminal activity, when such a person is sentenced to death or to life imprisonment, or to more than 5 years' imprisonment, and it is recognized that there is the danger of further offense.

VI. REVISION OF THE LAW REGARDING ASSEMBLIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Formerly, police presence was limited to outdoor assemblies only, but with the revision of this law, investigative agents are now permitted to come and go freely at any kind of assembly – indoors or outdoors – even without the consent of the meetings' sponsor.

The widespread application of this newly-revised law has already been witnessed in the police's suppression of campus demonstrations within the past few months. As pointed out in KC #38, the law has been considerably strengthened to allow the banning of any gathering "feared to trigger social unrest".

CONCLUSIONS:

There is a tendency among outside observers – particularly those individuals and governments sympathetically disposed to the restoration of "stability" under Chun – to view such measures as have been described above as *natural steps to be taken in the consolidation of a new regime.* They are necessary, the argument goes, in order to pull together a society badly shattered by the long years of Park's increasingly corrupt and repressive rule.

The argument is weak on several points.

- *First: Park's – and now Chun's – repressive politics are not a reaction or solution to instability, but are the very cause of social and political instability.*
- *Second: If such measures are seen as necessary and natural in the process of consolidating the new regime, it should be asked why such a regime needs to be consolidated? It has built its foundations on the ashes of the old, and is "new" only in its level of representiveness. As such, it is merely contributing to the instability which doomed the previous regime, and it is deepening the crisis of government separated from the aspirations of its people.*
- *Third: Real stability will emerge only when the people have had their say free of intimidation, and are consulted regularly and humbly by their freely-elected representatives. Not one of the above measures contributes to the building of a democratic government trustful of its own people.*

Departures of 3 Generals; Power Struggle in Military

The recent removal of the three prominent generals from their powerful positions has fueled speculation that south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan busies himself with political housekeeping to consolidate his dictatorial rule in the army and in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan July 16 appointed retired Army Gen. Ro Tae Woo as minister without portfolio in charge of security and diplomatic affairs.

Gen. Chung Dong Ho was removed on July 13 from his position as chief bodyguard for the president in the Blue House, the presidential mansion.

On Aug. 6, the head of south Korea's capital garrison command, Maj. Gen. Pak Se Jik, was dismissed after being accused of seeking "government" favors for a military academy colleague.

"Government" officials say that the three cases are not related. Especially, they cited Pak's dismissal as further "evidence" of their determination to run a clean administration.

But in the current climate of repression in south Korea, where the press has been virtually silenced, nobody with common sense believes the official line. Many observers in and out of south Korea argue that there is more to the story.

More suspiciously, Pak's dismissal coincided with the removal of two other key commanders the head of the Defense Security Command, Ro Tae Woo, and the commander of the presidential security force, Gen. Chung Dong Ho.

All three had been close friends and advisers of Chon when he began accumulating power in south Korea in December 1979.

Power-Play in Military Establishment

It is said that Pak's downfall actually involved a power struggle between the generals who put Chon in power eighteen months ago and a group of ambitious military aides that Chon brought into the Blue House with him.

It was reported that Pak had clashed with Chon's young military aides last spring over the harsh crackdown on student demonstrations on university campuses. Pak was said to have complained bitterly to Chon that the colonels were going too far and would have to be reined in.

Ro Tae Woo doffed his uniform after serving in the army for 30 years. Ro, 49, who has been considered the No. 2 man in the south Korean army, is a graduate of the 11th class of the Korean Military Academy (KMA), the same class as Chon's.

South Korean "government" officials say that Ro who was appointed as minister without protfolio in charge of security and diplomatic affairs, has become a civilian politician to prepare himself to succeed Chon, whose term expires in 1988.

They say that Ro is special assistant to Chon for foreign affairs and that he is acting as liaison chief between the presidential office and the national assembly.

But his post as minister is of little significance as it is under the control of the prime minister.

In view of south Korea's power structure where the Blue House has supremacy and the national assembly has virtually no power, his post is one of the less sensitive posts.

South Korean authorities' explanation that his appointment as a minister without portfolio is a move to groom the former general as a political leader, possibly as successor to Chon, does not hold water because Chon inaugurated himself as "president" as early as March this year and because he has 6 and half years to go before his term expires. It is still too early to talk about the "presidential" succession.

Furthermore, it is clear to many observers that Chon will not keep his promise that he will give up his post when his term is over in 1988.

Strained Relation Between Chon and Ro

A high-ranking official in Seoul revealed a very interesting story concerning strained relations between Chon and Ro. The story goes like this:

On May 24 last year when Kim Jae Gyu who had killed his boss Pak Jung Hi, was executed, Chon Du Hwan arranged a small banquet in honor of the former KCIA chief's execution.

During a drink-filled discussion, Kim Bok Tong is said to have told Chon Du Hwan that Chon's duty was over because he had revenged "president" Pak. He further said, "So you should step down from the stage to a wing."

The high-ranking U.S. official also stated that Chon was in disagreement with Kim particularly over the harsh measures to put down the Kwangju uprising.

Kim Bok Tong, too, is a graduate of the 11th class of the Korean Military Academy and is popular with the military brass.

So Chon made a plan to send Kim Bock Tong and some of his followers packing.

However, Ro Tae Woo resolutely opposed the plan, as he is a brother-in-law of Kim Bok Tong.

Faced with Ro's opposition, Chon could not but compromise and appoint him as director of the KMA instead of sending him packing from the army.

There was another incident which resulted in deteriorating relationships between Chon and Ro.

In September last year, a student demonstration took place on the campus of the Korean Military Academy.

The demonstrating students chanted, "Military Men, Get Back to Where You Once Belonged!" and "Don't Meddle in Politics!"

Chon Du Hwan was incensed by the demonstration and ordered the Defense Security Command to investigate into the demonstration and held KMA director Kim Bok Tong responsible for the demonstration.

But the then head of the Defense Security Command Ro Tae Woo did not listen to Chon's order.

U.S. Behind Ro's Retirement

Sources close to the south Korean army said that it was the United States that applied pressure to make Ro retire from his 30-year military carrier.

It is a well-known fact that the United States pushed ahead with its plan to restore stability to south Korea by endorsing Chon Du Hwan as successor to Pak Jung Hi.

It is none other than Wikham who headed off a move to make Chon Du Hwan retire from the military in January last year.

Except for this, there were many moves to expel Chon.

On Aug. 8, 1980, Wikham told an AP correspondent that the United States supported Chon's inauguration as "president."

At that time his statement was startling because of its timing and is now interpreted as a move to apply pressure on anti-Chon forces in the military.

Newsweek, Aug. 31, however, came up with an even similar explanation for the dismissal of the three generals quoting a south Korean veteran politician as saying that "Pak Jung Hi had removed every one of the 25 or 30 generals who had put him in power during his first three years in office." "He belived," the politician argues, "that if they made a coup once, they might be tempted to do it again. I think Chon feels the same way."

Scandal Over Gifts Embarrasses Chon's Party: Asian Wall Street Journal

The Asian Wall Street Journal, in its Sep. 15 issue, reported that Chon's Democratic Justice Party is being embarrassed by its own scandal despite his anti-corruption policy.

The daily argued that Chon's new anti-corruption policy has led to confusion.

Follows the article written by The Asian Wall Street Journal's Seoul correspondent Norman Thorpe:

SEOUL South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's Democratic Justice Party is being embarrassed by its first scandal. If, however, Mr. Chun's anticorruption policy had been better defined, the affair might have been avoided.

The scandal emerged last week following charges by an opposition party politician that members of the National Assembly had received bribes from an interest group. The Korea Federation of Education Associations subsequently disclosed that it had given gifts to 19 members of the Assembly's education and information committee after the committee approved amendments to education laws.

As a result of the disclosure, a director of the federation resigned and President Chun, who is president of the Democratic Justice Party, replaced officials in several party posts. Officials of two other political parties who received gifts also are expected to be replaced. Further punitive measures will be taken, Assembly officials said.

To some extent, the affair is a tempest in a teapot. The gifts were large, reed mats, each value at only about $200.

Mr. Chun and his party, however, took office on a platform of clean government, promising to root out corruption and favoritism. He has been vigilant in demonstrating he is carrying out that pledge.

Last month Mr. Chun fired a senior general for allegedly having misused his influence. And police investigated Mr. Chun's own first cousin in connection with another case of possible misuse of influence. Neither the general nor the cousin was formally charged with wrongdoing, but both undoubtedly were embarrassed by the publicity the government gave both cases.

In the case of the reed mats, the education federation director who resigned has denied that the mats were meant as bribes. They were given as "small tokens of gratitude" a month after the bill had been approved by the committee, he said.

Another official of the federation issued a similar statement, saying the value of the mats was too small for them to be considered bribes, a view echoed by some officials of the National Assembly.

Plainly, Mr. Chun's new anti-corruption policy has led to confusion. As Koreans repeatedly told foreigners during the U.S. Congress's lengthy investigation into alleged Korean influence buying, gift-giving is common in South Korea. People frequently give gifts in return for favors. On certain holidays employes even take gifts to their boss's house.

A spokesman for Mr. Chun's party said rules for assemblymen include "a very vague clause about not accepting bribes, but nothing about gifts." The President's new policy has made it clear to people what kind of gift-giving is acceptable and what isn't.

To many foreign businessmen, one solution is probably obvious. The National Assembly and other organizations here could adopt rules similar to those used by many companies and government agencies elsewhere. They could set a specific limit on the value of gifts that can be received.

For example, an officer at an American bank's Seoul branch says the bank's employes world-wide can't accept gifts valued at more than $100. When a gift is offered or refused they have to report it to superiors, he said.

Such a policy wouldn't stop all corruption in the National Assembly but it would clear up the gray area. Now assemblymen aren't sure what gifts they should or shouldn't accept. Anyone receiving a gift valued at more than the limit would know he had violated the guidelines and would be treading on dangerous ground.

"Lamentation of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan"(8)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Dormitories and Diseases

(Continued from the previous issue)

Korean females began to live in dormitories attached to factories after they came to Japan. Rooms given them were dirty.

A silk reeling factory where we worked was a small business. Our dormitory was something like a shed and each room was a 10-mat one. Ten and more females lived there. Only one mat was given female. There was no window or ceiling. The room was dimly-lit in broad daylight and had only one door for entrance and exit. *(Pak Sun)*

At our silk throwing factory there was a dormitory built for Japanese female workers. There was no dormitory for Korean females who came to be employed later. When I was employed by the factory, there were three other Korean females and we had to live in a room which was reserved for the sick a 4.5-mat dimply-lit room at the farthest end of the dormitory. Knowing that Korean females worked as hard as Japanese, the factory positively employed Korean females. When Korean females increased in number, the second floor of the dormitory was allotted to Korean females and the first floor to Japanese females. In the dormitory we had no contacts with Japanese females. We took meals and did washing separately. We didn't talk so frequently with Japanese females. *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

When I worked at Yuasa Spinning Mill in Wakayama Prefecture, there were about 300 Koreans. Japanese lived in a dormitory for Japanese and Koreans for Koreans. Some 8 Koreans lived together in each 8-mat room.

The factory was operated for 24 hours. So, the females had to work in 12 hours a day on two shifts. When 4 did night work, the other four slept for night duty. Then it was only on Sunday that all the eight females gathered in their room. *(Ryang Han Suk)*

Hosoi Wakuzo writes about females' dormitories in his book "Tragic History of Female Workers".

"A females' dormitory it was in a word a pigsty. A dormitory, roughly speaking, was a king of stronghold, designed to prevent workers from fleeing from a factory . . . For instance, a factory and a dormitory were linked by a bridge. Anyway, more than 2.4m high walls made of bricks or mosts surrounded them. In addition, fragments of glass bamboo spikes or barbed wire entanglements were placed on the walls so that those who attempted to flee inspite of these impediments were injured.

Dormitories were built like boarding houses, with tens of rooms on the upper and lower floors, or on the right and left sides on the upper and lower floors. Earlier dormitories had no ceilings, and the garrets and floor boards were bared. On the floor, straw mats were laid. One female lived on a one mat. When a dormitory was used in the daytime, the beds were never taken up. Then those who returned to a dormitory in the morning after night work got into the beds of those who did daytime work."

This was the case with dormitories attached to spinning mills. The situation was the same with those attached to silk reeling factories. According to a survey by the secretariat of the Tokyo regional employment agency made in 1925, only one and a half straw mats were allowed per female worker in the dormitories of silk-reeling factories in Nagano Prefecture. According to a survey made in 1923, of the 650 dormitories covered 50% had no ceilings, while 60% had no shutters. 68.4% of the dormitories had no closets in the rooms. Where dormitories had no ceilings, it was cold in winter, and it was too hot in summer. They were not in the sun and were ill-ventilated. Rooms were damp. As there were no closets, bedclothes and personal belongings were piled up or left on the floor. Rooms were necessarily in a muddle. As females worked on two shifts, in the daytime and at night, bedclothes were left laid on the floor.

"After night work, I was exhausted. I grudged wasting time to change my work clothes and I crept into the bed and dropped asleep instantly. This was not unusual." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

"I worked 12 hours a day on two shifts that is day time and night work. When I returned to our dormitory after work, I was completely exhausted so that I crept into my bed. I had no mind, nor did I have time to clean my room. My room was always damp." *(Chong Jae Sun)*

As recorded in the "Tragic History of Factory Girls," the life of Japanese factory girls was hard and bitter, too. Korean females, however, had to work under worse conditions than their Japanese fellow workers.

"Our dormitory was separated from that for Japanese. Our dormitory was built away from that for Japanese, as they complained that Koreans smelled foul.

I don't know in detail. But, I think of 5-6 Japanese females lived in a 8 straw-mat room, 8 or more Korean females lived in a room with the same space." *(Li In Sul)*

"Japanese females never came near our rooms. They said that Korean females had lousy hair. Our dormitory was the oldest in the factory or our rooms faced the northern side." *(Pak Sun)*

"Even in winter we were given only one mattress and one coverlet. Winter was severe in Nagano Prefecture. Then I thought I might freeze to death. If a bottle full of wine was left outside in winter, it froze. The cold severe in Nagano Prefecture was that.

In spite of this cold weather, there was no brazier in our room. We used our bedclothes with our collegues and slept in the same bedclothes, as we thought we would be frozen to death with only one coverlet. We had no brazier or other things to warm ourselves even in winter. We couldn't but warm ourselves in bed." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

"We received only one mattress and one coverlet. When it was cold, we slept together." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

"Living in a dormitory, we worked on two shift. Working at night we used bedclothes belonging to those who worked in the daytime. Our bedclothes were thin and stuffed with very little cotton. I felt cold even in Oita Prefecture in the southern part of Japan.

Bedclothes were dirty and smelled foul as they were not washed. We couldn't but use these because there was no other clothes. After finishing work, I would sleep in bed wearing my work uniform." *(Son Mon Do, born at Masan, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Oita City)*

Many females said that they were given only one mattress and one coverlet.

According to a "survey of Kannai silk reeling factory females" by the secretariat of the Tokyo regional employment agency in December 1925, most Japanese females were given two coverlets each.

Some Japanese females were given only one coverlet, but they were few. The "survey of Kannai silk reeling factory" writes:

"There were many females who used two coverlets when they slept. Their coverlets were thin and dirty. Many workers used only one mattress. It was cold in winter in the Shinshu district, where the workers slept in thinly stuffed bedding in rooms with a sliding paper door without any heating equipment. These rooms had no ceilings or shutters. Such being the case, they couldn't recover fatigue from hard work. They grew weary and lost their health. Many factory females fell ill."

"When I think of our room now, I think what dirty place I lived in. In those days, I couldn't afford to think about such things. My bedclothes were glistening with grime. But I was too exhausted to try to wash them." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

It was not unlikely that diseases broke out in such dirty dormitories. "Shakai Seisaku Jiho" (Social Policy Review) (March 1922) noted:

"The room was unclean inside and it was not a proper place for a producer to live in. This is proved by the high incidence of contagious diseases at spinning mills. In a dormitory one or two females lived per one straw mat. Shutters, were closed all the day. This is because those doing night work are unable to sleep in the daytime if shutters are not closed. This aggravates air pollution in the room. Polluted air, closed rooms and jointly used bedclothes—what a debased condition there is in dormitories. Though contagious diseases are gradually decreasing in incidence thanks to the progress of medical science, such disease break out frequently at spinning mills. It is not without a reason that contagious diseases occurs frequently there."

On fleas, lice and bedbugs:

"I wonder why the rooms were infested with lice and bedbugs. At dormitory room, they crept about in swarms. Sometimes they swarmed along the edges of straw mats or in cracks in the ceilings. Lice stuck fo our underwear and they crept about in our bedclothes, too. It was not uncommon that we saw the swollen bodies of those bitten by bedbugs. Those who were not in such a serious state, had small red spots on their bodies where they were bitten by bedbugs. Even though our rooms were so much infected with bedbugs, we fell into a deep sleep as we were exhausted after work. When we were bitten by bedbugs and live, we couldn't wake but unconsciously scratched these parts of our bodies which were bitten by bedbugs or lice. In the morning we found our swollen bodies. Some of us bitten seriously by bedbugs got feverish." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

"When I came to a factory as a recruited female worker, Japanese factory girls there hated us. They said Koreans were dirty and hack fleas in their hair. At the time, we couldn't take a bath for a long time, so fleas thrived in our hair and our underwear. When I began to live in a dormitory, I had my body bitten by fleas . . . Rooms of a dormitory were also unclean. There were many bedbugs and fleas." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

Fleas, lice and bedbugs followed factory girls. Bedbugs, in particular, were sent from factory to factory together with yarn and increased in unclearn dormitories.

However, factory managers didn't take any special measures against them.

"My whole body itched and I was unable to sleep, as I was bitten by bedbugs. When I asked an overseer to take some measure, he used an insecticide. Bedbugs were not killed by it. After medicine was spread in our rooms, however, bedbugs came out in numbers. It was fortunate for us that an overseer spread insecticide. I heard no such preparation was used in other factories." *(Ryang Myong Jin)*

"When I asked a janitor of the dormitory of my factory to take some necessary measure against bedbugs, the janitor said, 'That is not my responsibility. Even if I am asked to do something, I can't do anything.' Then we asked him to buy and use an insecticide. He said, ridiculing us, 'The bedbugs does not allow it. So you had better to ask the bedbugs not to bite you.' I got angry very much at the time . . . . Even ours was such unclean rooms we had no other place where we could sleep." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

We lived together with bedbugs, fleas and lice. Long-hour hard work and an unclean dormitory. Poor meals. There were many females who fell ill due to overwork in such conditions.

It was said that if a factory girl continued to work for five years, she couldn't live long. Female workers were underfed and were compelled to do hard work . . . . They were in a pitiful condition when they fell ill. In particular, if a contagious disease broke out, it spread quickly and got out of control in an unclean environment.

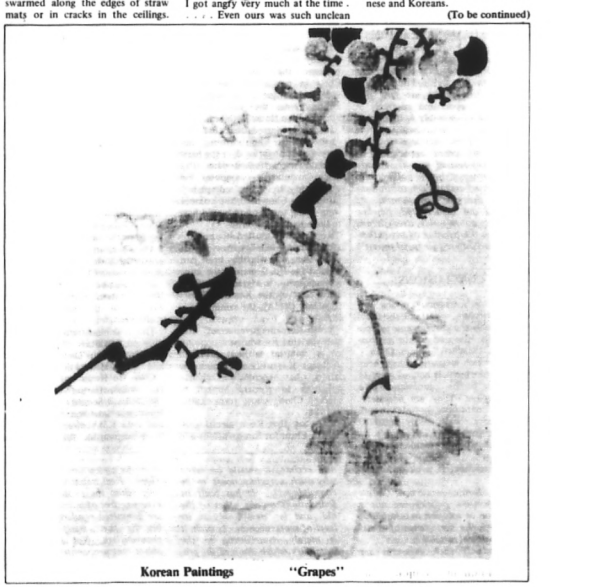
When dysentery or typhoid fever occurred, victims were isolated. Sufferers segregated in one place not for medical treatment but to prevent the disease from spreading to other females. The victims segregated in one place were not treated with care. In a word, they did not care a bit whether they died or not.

When they fell victims to a contagious disease, the mortality among factory girls was very high as they had been undernourished. But Korean factory girls didn't die easily. I think it was because of the difference of food between Japanese and Koreans. Japanese girls ate pickled radishes and dried sardines, if they could afford them. Korean females bought entrails of pigs and cows and ate them after boiling. Then, they were better nourished.

Entrials of pigs and cows are now sold, but they were thrown away or used as manure in those days. Then, Korean girls were able to get them for nothing. Consequently, this was reflected in a lower mortality among Korean females than among Japanese females, in case they fell victims to a contagious disease." *(Yamamoto Tatuo, who led a strike of Kishiwada Spinning Mill workers, resident of Suginami-ku, Tokyo)*

It is ironical that Korean females were better nourished and that their mortality was lower than that of Japanese factory girls when they suffered from a contagious disease, even though they could eat nothing better than entails of pigs and cows. This was not only because they were poor, but also because of dietary differences between Japanese and Koreans.

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Grapes"

1st Pyongyang Int'l Invitational Table Tennis Tournament Held

The first Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament was held from Aug. 30 to Sep. 6 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, DPRK.

The tournament was attended by players from 9 countries including China and Japan.

Players competed in the men's and women's team events and in individual events—men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles.

China won the first places in both men and women team events. The DPRK women's team (A) won the second place and men's team (A) the third.

The first places of men's and women's singles and men's and women's and mixed doubles were won by Chinese players. The DPRK players won the third places in men's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Belonging to men's group A are Bulgarian, Japanese, Chinese, Polish and Korean (B) teams and to group B are Indian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Korean (A) teams. Belonging to women's group A are Romanian, Japanese, Chinese, Polish and Korean (A) teams and to group B are Bulgarian, Indian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Korean (A) teams.

The league match is adopted at the first stage and the knock-out system at the second stage to decide the team placings.

1st Day (Aug. 30)

The first stage men's and women's team events
Follow the results:

Group A (men)
Japan: Korea (B) 5:2
Poland: Bulgaria 5:1
Group B (men)
Korea (A): Czechoslovakia 5:1
Group A (women)
Romania: Korea (B) 3:0
Japan: Poland 3:0
Group B (women)
Hungary: Bulgaria 3:0
Czechoslovakia: India 3:0

2nd Day (Aug. 31)

The first stage men's and women's team events continued.
Follow the results:

Group A (men)
Japan: Poland 5:4
China: Korea (B) 5:0
Japan: Bulgaria 5:0
Korea (B): Poland 5:4
China: Bulgaria 5:0
China: Poland 5:0
Group B (men)
Korea (A): India 5:2
India: Hungary 5:1
Korea (A): Hungary 5:0
India: Czechoslovakia 5:1
Group A (women)
Japan: Romania 3:1
China: Korea (B) 3:0
China: Poland 3:0
Korea (B): Japan 3:2
China: Japan 3:0
Romania: Poland 3:0
Group B (women)
Korea (A): Bulgaria 3:0
Czechoslovakia: Hungary 3:0
Korea (A): India 3:1
Czechoslovakia: Bulgaria 3:0
Korea (A): Czechoslovakia 3:2
Hungary: India 3:2

3rd Day (Sep. 1)

Follow the results of the last contests of the group league matches.

Group A (men)
Korea (B): Bulgaria 5:3
China: Japan 5:1
Group B (men)
Czechoslovakia: Hungary 5:0
Group A (women)
Korea (B): Poland 3:0
China: Romania 3:0
Group B (women)
Korea (A): Hungary 3:0
Bulgaria: India 3:1

With this the men's and women's team group league matches which began on August 30 ended.
Follow the placings of the group league matches:

Group A (men)
1. China
2. Japan
3. Korea (B)
4. Poland
5. Bulgaria

Group B (men)
1. Korea (A)
2. India
3. Czechoslovakia
4. Hungary

Group A (women)
1. China
2. Romania
3. Japan
4. Korea (B)
5. Poland

Group B (women)
1. Korea (A)
2. Czechoslovakia
3. Hungary
4. Bulgaria
5. India

In the afternoon the finals to decide the men's and women's team placings began.
Follow the results

MEN
China: India 5:0
Japan: Korea (A) 5:2
Korea (B): Czechoslovakia 5:3
Poland: Hungary 5:0
WOMEN
Korea (A): Romania 3:0
China: Czechoslovakia 3:0
Japan: Hungary 3:2
Korea (B): Bulgaria 3:0
India: Poland 3:1

4th Day (Sep. 2)

Final matches of the men's and women's teams
Follow the results of matches:

MEN
China vs Japan 5:0
Korea (A) vs India 5:1
WOMEN
China vs Korea (A) 3:1
Romania vs Czechoslovakia 3:2
Placings of teams are as follows:
MEN
1. China
2. Japan
3. Korea (A)
4. India
5. Korea (B)
6. Czechoslovakia
7. Poland
8. Hungary
9. Bulgaria
WOMEN
1. China
2. Korea (A)
3. Romania
4. Czechoslovakia
5. Japan
6. Hungary
7. Korea (B)
8. Bulgaria
9. India
10. Poland

Trophies and gold medals were awarded to winning men's and women's teams, silver medals to runner-ups and bronze medals to men's and women's teams placed third and fourth.

5th Day (Sep. 4)

Individual events began at the tournament.
Through first, second and third stages of men's and women's singles the following players were qualified to participate in the quarter-finals.

MEN:
An Yong Il (Korea)
Hong Sun Chol (Korea)
Wang Huiyuan (China)
Yang Yuhua (China)
Wang Yansheng (China)
Teng Yi (China)
Guo Chengpei (China)
Grubba (Poland)

WOMEN:
Cho Jong Hui (Korea)
Kim Gyong Sun (Korea)
Pak Son Hyang (Korea)
Olga Nemes (Romania)
Kawahigashi Kayoko (Japan)
Qi Baoxiang (China)
Li Hua (China)
Xie Chunying (China)

6th Day (Sep. 5)

Quarter finals of men's and women's singles and the second stage and quarter finals of men's and women's doubles and the first, second and third stages and quarter finals of mixed doubles were held.
Follow the players qualified for the semi finals.

MEN'S SINGLES
Hong Sun Chol (Korea)
Wang Huiyuan (China)
Teng Yi (China)
Yang Yuhua (China)
WOMEN'S SINGLES
Olga Nemes (Romania)
Qi Baoxiang (China)
Li Hua (China)
Xie Chunying (China)
MEN'S DOUBLES
Hong Sun Chol, U Yong Chol (Korea)
Wang Huiyuan, Yang Yuhua (China)
Teng Yi, Wang Yansheng (China)
Kucharski, Grubba (Poland)

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Bang Chun Dok, Kim Gyong Sun (Korea)
Olga Nemes, Eva Ferenczi (Romania)
Balog Ilona, Bolvari Ildiko (Hungary)
Qi Baoxiang, Xie Chunying (China)
MIXED DOUBLES
U Yong Chol, Choe Jong Hui (Korea)
Wang Huiyuan, Qi Baoxiang (China)
Teng Yi, Li Hua (China)
Kucharski, Szatko (Poland)

7th Day (Sep. 6)

The closing ceremony was preceded by individual semi-finals and finals of men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.
Follow the placings of individual games of the tournament

MEN'S SINGLES
First Teng Yi (China)
Second Yang Yuhua (China)
Third Hong Sun Chol (Korea)
Third Wang Huiyuan (China)
WOMEN'S SINGLES
First Xie Chunying (China)
Second Qi Baoxiang (China)
Third Olga Nemes (Romania)
Third Li Hua (China)
MEN'S DOUBLES
First Teng Yi, Wang Yansheng (China)
Second Kucharski, Grubba (Poland)
Third Hong Sun Chol, U Yong Chol (Korea)
Third Wang Juiyuan, Yang Yuhua (China)
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
First Qi Baoxiang, Xie Chunying (China)
Second Balog Ilona, Bolvari Ildiko (Hungary)
Third Pang Chun Dok, Kim Gyong Sun (Korea)
Third Eva Ferenczi, Olga Nemes (Romania)
MIXED DOUBLES
First Teng Yi, Li Hua (China)
Second Wang Huiyuan, Qi Baoxiang (China)
Third U Yong Chol, Choe Jong Hui (Korea)
Third Kucharski, Szatko (Poland)

Trophy cups and gold medals were awarded to the winners and silver and bronze medals to the runners-up and those placed third at the closing ceremony.

In the evening the organizing committee of the tournament arranged a banquet for players from various countries.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 23

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its General Director Kim Song Gol left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.

* The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe of the DPRK headed by Choe Ryong Hae left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Singapore.

* A government insurance delegation of Thailand headed by Photi Chanya Komol, Director General of the Office of the Insurance Commissioners of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* U.S. university professor Donald Zagoria arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of Yamanashi Prefectural Activities of the Japan Socialist Party and former Member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

June 24

* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Chi Ho left Pyongyang by plane to attend activities to be organized in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle from June 25 to July 27.

* An agreement on cooperation in educational science between Kim Il Sung University of the DPRK and Beijing University of the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang.

June 29

* Ebba Strange, Vice-President of the Parliament of Denmark and Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark and Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Party arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Narain Srivastava, Secretary General of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche idea, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

June 30

* Jean De Courten, Delegate General for Asia and Oceania of the International Committee of the Red Cross, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association headed by Ioan Botar, Secretary of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Tokai Area Solidarity Committee, Japan, headed by Hashizume Yozo, representative member of the Aichi Prefectural People's Council for Support of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Professor at Chukyo University arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Athletic Meeting Held Here of Korean High School Students

A Central Athletic Meeting of Korean Senior and Junior High School Students in Japan was held on Sep. 3 and 4 at 8 places including the Komazawa Stadium, Choson University and Tokyo Junior and Senior High School.

The meeting was commemorating the 33rd birthday of the DPRK and the 35th anniversary of lower secondary education in Japan.

Participating were over 2,500 students from 11 senior high schools and 40 junior high schools scattered all over the island country.

Competition involved 12 events which included field and track events and ball games.

Following were the overall standings of teams:

Senior High School

First: Tokyo Korean Senior and Junior High School, **Second:** Osaka Korean Senior High School, **Third:** Kobe Korean Senior High School, **Fourth:** Kyoto Korean Senior and Junior High School

Junior High School

First: Higashi Osaka Korean Junior High School, **Second:** Santama Korean 1st Elementary and Junior High School, **Third:** Amagasaki Korean Elementary and Junior High School

Trilateral Military Alliance in Making: Seoul-Tokyo Talks

Present Relations Are Incomplete.

Despite the U.S.'s military treaties with Japan and south Korea, there are no legal framework to justify any open military relations between Tokyo and Seoul which have only diplomatic relations under the 1965 normalization treaty.

Therein arises an urgent need to create a sort of a new level of security-based link.

There has been no official joint command or drills, involving the south Korean and Japanese armed forces, though they are virtually under the control of the U.S. commanding generals.

Short of bilateral military treaty or agreements of whatsoever nature, Japan and south Korea use English as their official language, are armed with weapons made in the U.S. or produced under U.S. license and view the DPRK and the U.S.S.R. as their potential enemies.

Given the already brisk and open interchange of military nature between the two, Tokyo and Seoul are ready for a new military agreement to add to their 1965 agreements. The forth coming summit of Tokyo and Seoul will legalize open Japanese presence in the military of south Korea.

In order to accelerate Japan's militarization and held her arms buildup in compliance with the new Asian strategy of Reagan, south Korea must provide lateral assistance. Japan can cite the heavy militarization of south Korea as a reason to rationalize her greater military role and present as a fait accompli the so-called security stakes of south Korea as essential.

Rodong Sinmun Claims Yen Credits Mean Virtual Military Aid To Junta of Gen. Chon

In an official comment available from the DPRK, its leading daily on September 13 called the September 10-11 south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference "a new phase of the military tieup" between Seoul and Tokyo to form a virtual military alliance of Washington and the two.

Its commentary, "What Does 'South Korea-Japan Regular Ministerial Meeting Show'," reads as follows:

The "11th south Korea-Japan regular ministerial meeting" was held in Seoul on September 10 and 11 in spite of the vehement denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad.

Attaching particular importance to the meeting, the south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese authorities twaddled that it would be "a starting point" in "establishing south Korea-Japan cooperative relations on a new stage" and opening "a new era in Japan-south Korea relations."

According to reports, the problem of assessing the situation in and around the Korean Peninsula and the problem of Japan's economic "aid" to the puppets were the main topics at the meeting.

The "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial meeting," like the "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' meeting" held last month, was a bargaining for a new tieup between the south Korean puppets and Japan.

Northern Threat Alleged to Justify Aid Request

At the meeting, the Chon Du Hwan clique made a show of itself with all disgraceful behaviours to establish a new fusion and master-servant relations with the Japanese reactionary forces and get as much yen as possible from them.

In the assessment of the situation, the south Korean puppets argued that they should increase their military strength, crying over fictitious "buildup of military strength by the north" and "threat of southward invasion" and claiming that the Korean Peninsula is the "most dangerous spot of a possible dispute" and that south Korea is "an anti-communist breakwater."

To "prove" this they, singing duet with their American master, had kicked up a dust over the faked-up "Paekryong Islet incident" and "incident of a missile attack" and vented a military threat against us with a frantic row over the socalled "broadcasting through megaphones in the forward area". It goes without saying that this smear campaign was aimed at justifying their outcry over the "threat from the north" and, on this pretext, stepping up the anti-communist confrontation policy and begging "aid" of Japan.

The puppets are raising such din ,with the phaseology of "breakwater" and "defensive fortress" when we have no idea of "invading the south" and no one intends to provoke south Korea or Japan. This is, indeed, nonsensical and ridiculous. It is a treacherous act of fawning upon outside forces and seeking to step up preparations for a war against fellow countrymen with their help for the south Korean puppets to sling mud at us in "assessing the situation on the Korean Peninsula." The results of the "South Korea-Japan regular ministerial meeting" once again prove that the Chon Du Hwan group is a band of most despicable traitors who stop at no treacherous crimes in pursuing their personal ease and power.

At the meeting the Japanese side, nodding at the groundless assertion of the Chon Du Hwan group on the "build-up of military strength by the north" and "threat of southward invasion," prattled that it "admits the presence of a strained situation" on the Korean Peninsula and it regards the armed reinforcement of the south Korean puppets and the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea as useful.

Yen Credits to Finance Developing Arms Industry

Obviously, some vile intention is hidden behind this. Sharing "common understanding" with the Chon Du Hwan clique as to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, they intend to make it the foundation of a new south Korea-Japan collusion and justify their military assistance to the puppets.

This is an act of openly encouraging the puppets to division and war. It will never be beneficial to Japan either.

In the debate on "economic cooperation" the puppet clique stretched a begging hand to the Japanese side with all flattery, more brazenfacedly and shamelessly than it did at the "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' meeting," utterly discarding national dignity, for money to be used in military preparations against fellow countrymen.

By begging for Japan's "security aid" with "defensive fortress" theory, the puppet traitor volunteered to faithfully serve not only as a tool of the U.S. imperialists in the sinister scheme to start a war in Korea but also as a servant of the Japanese reactionaries. Thus, traitor Chon Du Hwan revealed to the whole world his ugly colour as a flunkeyist-traitor depending on outside forces, who outdistances all his predecessors by far.

As regards the base mendicant diplomacy of the south Korean military fascist clique, the Japanese side stated that it could not comply with the request for "aid" of military nature demanded by the former, because Japan is a "peaceful country," but could offer only "economic aid" conducive to "stability of people's life." By wearing the mask of "peace" in this way, the Japanese authorities seem to be trying to make it appear that they are not involved in the arms buildup of the south Korean puppet clique and deceive and mislead the Japanese and south Korean peoples and the world public highly vigilant against the militarization of Japan. But, this is a thinly veiled hypocrisy.

It is a well known fact that the Japanese reactionaries have in fact infiltrated their munition monopolies and helped munitions production and military construction of the puppets under the spurious name of "economic cooperation," never uttering the word "military aid," and even stealthily supplied the latter with Japan-made weapons and war materials in large quantities.

Peace, People's Life Mere Rhetoric

On the threshold of the "regular ministerial meeting'," the Japanese authorities "appreciated the security efforts" of the puppets and expressed more than once their readiness to "actively cooperate in their construction" and, moreover, declared that Japan "has no intention to argue" about how the "aid" should be used, once it was given to the puppets. The "construction" of the puppets at present is a military construction and arms build-up and war preparations. It is not unknown to Japan that whatever label she may attach to the "aid," it would be appropriated for military purpose, not for "stability of people's life" once it fell into the purse of the puppets. Japan only invites the ridicule of the people by pretending to be "upright" under the mask of "peace."

In May and July the Japanese authorities accepted the demand of the U.S. authorities to actively "cooperate" in the south Korean puppets' "security efforts" and promised them to assist the puppets as best they could, and they are now fulfilling this promise. No matter how heatedly they may utter such spurious words "people's life" and "humanitarian consideration," they can never conceal the military nature of the colossal amount of "aid" they offer to the south Korean puppet clique.

It is only too clear that Japan's military "aid," contrary to the purpose of 'peace'. she advertises, will encourage traitor Chon Du Hwan to anti-communist confrontation, arms buildup and war preparations, bring the tension on the Korean Peninsula to a higher pitch and lay a big hurdle in the way of peaceful reunification of our country. Japan's aid of military nature to the puppets cannot be construed otherwise but a manifiestation of its hostile policy towards our people.

Trilateral Military Alliance in Making

The "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial meeting" showed that the "new era in the south Korea-Japan relations" means in essence a new phase of the military tieup between them.

The military fusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique proceeds from the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Far Eastern strategy to keep hold on south Korea and dominate Japan. By strengthening the south Korea-Japan military collusion, the United States seeks to round off the "system of U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangle military alliance".

The dangerous nature of the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial meeting" lies in that it occasioned the tightening of this military tieup. It was not without reason that Japanese public opinion, assessing the meeting, exposed that the meeting was "a dangerous one leading to military integration" of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets and to a "war."

The reactionary compact between Japan and the south Korean puppet clique wholly runs counter to peace and security in Korea, Japan and Asia and it will result in further aggravating the situation in this area.

The south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries must know clearly what price their act against the trend of the times and the desire of the people will exact from them.

The south Korean military fascist clique must give up their treacherous act against the nation and Japan must no more encourage the puppets. (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

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